

# ANNUAL REPORT

2020 - 21



**SWAMI VIVEKANAND SHIKSHA SAMITI, (SVSS)**

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## **From Secretary Desk**

It is with great delight that I present to you the progress achieved in strengthening livelihoods of our communities in the hinterlands of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2020-2021. We consider ourselves fortunate to be keen participants in the field of rural development and remain optimistic about our future pathway. At the same time, our attention is drawn towards a few pertinent questions rooted in the larger context of the sector. A broad spectrum of agencies in India has been working incessantly over the decades in improving rural lives with encouraging outcomes.

Nevertheless, the bottom 10 percent often asset-less households are still untouched by the development benefits. What hinders the flow of benefits to this segment of ultra poor families? Empowerment of communities is often cited as the ultimate tool for poverty reduction. However, what we notice is that empowerment without asset often doesn't mean much for the ultra-poor households.

We all need to reflect and work around this aspect in a more concerted manner to bring every poorest household under the fold of development, thereby, strengthening the grass-root democracy. As a response to this scenario, SVSS has been gradually shifting its focus to areas in eastern Madhya Pradesh which are still home to many ultra-poor families.

Another subject that constantly occupies our mind space is how to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by the year 2022. The current dispensation at the Center has reiterated its commitment towards the same time and again. To turn it into a reality, there is a need for sustained and enormous investments and efforts from various stakeholders and not just from the Government alone.

We believe that around 2, 50,000 gram panchayats, provided their capacities are enhanced. Have an undeniable potential in being a vital facilitator in realizing the goal of doubling farmers' incomes since they are closet to the farmers. This is more so important since multiple Union Government Ministries and departments at the state level work on rural development and synergies among them are not always and easily possible. Thus focusing on gram panchayats as pivot for convergence may yield better results with consistency.

SVSS as an approach works closely with gram panchayats by forming and operating various community institutions comprising local members. The focus is on a tripartite approach of land and water development, financial inclusion and market access and sustainable agriculture technologies to augment livelihoods.

SVSS introduced the model of farmer producer organization (FPO) in India to collective small and marginal farmers and link them to the agri-value chain in 2011. SVSS continued making strides on this front since then. An important outcome of this effort was the formation of the Centre for Incubation and Support for Smallholder Producer Organizations (CISSPO), a formal body to further the cause of the FPOs by engaging with them. Today, it directly works with 15 FPOs. During the year, the total shareholders of SVSS supported FPOs touched 7500 with significant impact and values created at the member's level.

This year was remarkable in many senses as we have able to serve much more children than before and had the opportunity to build new promising partnership with CHILDLINE FOUNDATION- INDIA. During the Period, we have been able serve over 13000 children in our intervention areas in the field restoration, protection from child abuse and convergence with various scheme of Government. The team has worked through the pandemic preventing child marriages and helping children in distress. Under the Rastriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram, organization trained the adolescent boys & girls in seven districts of Madhya Pradesh with support from National Health Mission, participatory Learning & Action(PLA), Patient provider Support Agency (PPSA) for their continues support in the program.

On the Institutional Development front,a series of capacity building efforts were undertaken for the staff and automation of programs and HR processes were implemented.

We are enthused with so many positive developments and we are fully geared for the coming times to make further favorable impacts through our work in the lives of our chosen communities We, on behalf of our Board of Trustees, take the opportunity to thank our donors for their generous contribution to co-create values in the society; and to all our partners and stakeholders for their continued support and trust in our endeavour.

**Sincerely**

**Dhirendra Kushawaha**  
**Secretary**

### **Genesis:**

SVSS is a grass root action oriented organization taken vows to work with poor communities in villages for enhancing their livelihood resources in a sustainable manner. Our work includes motivation, mobilization of community members, identification, adoption and promotion of technology, mobilization of resources, fostering of functional mechanisms, and skill development & capacity building, experimentation and fostering mechanisms for sustainable impact, growth & spread.

### **Mission:**

To provide support for the people's initiatives through a participatory community approach to overcome all developmental limitations including, social, educational, technological, political & economic. To develop linkages of women's SHGs as an alternative, to gain economic independence and to free them from the bondages of debt & poverty and to create a way towards socio-economic change

### **VISION:**

The empowerment of the deprived sections of the society; living in below poverty line in such a way, that they could access potential resources & management it's for their own development & the development of area rural & urban in which they live in.

### **Core Values & Objectives:**

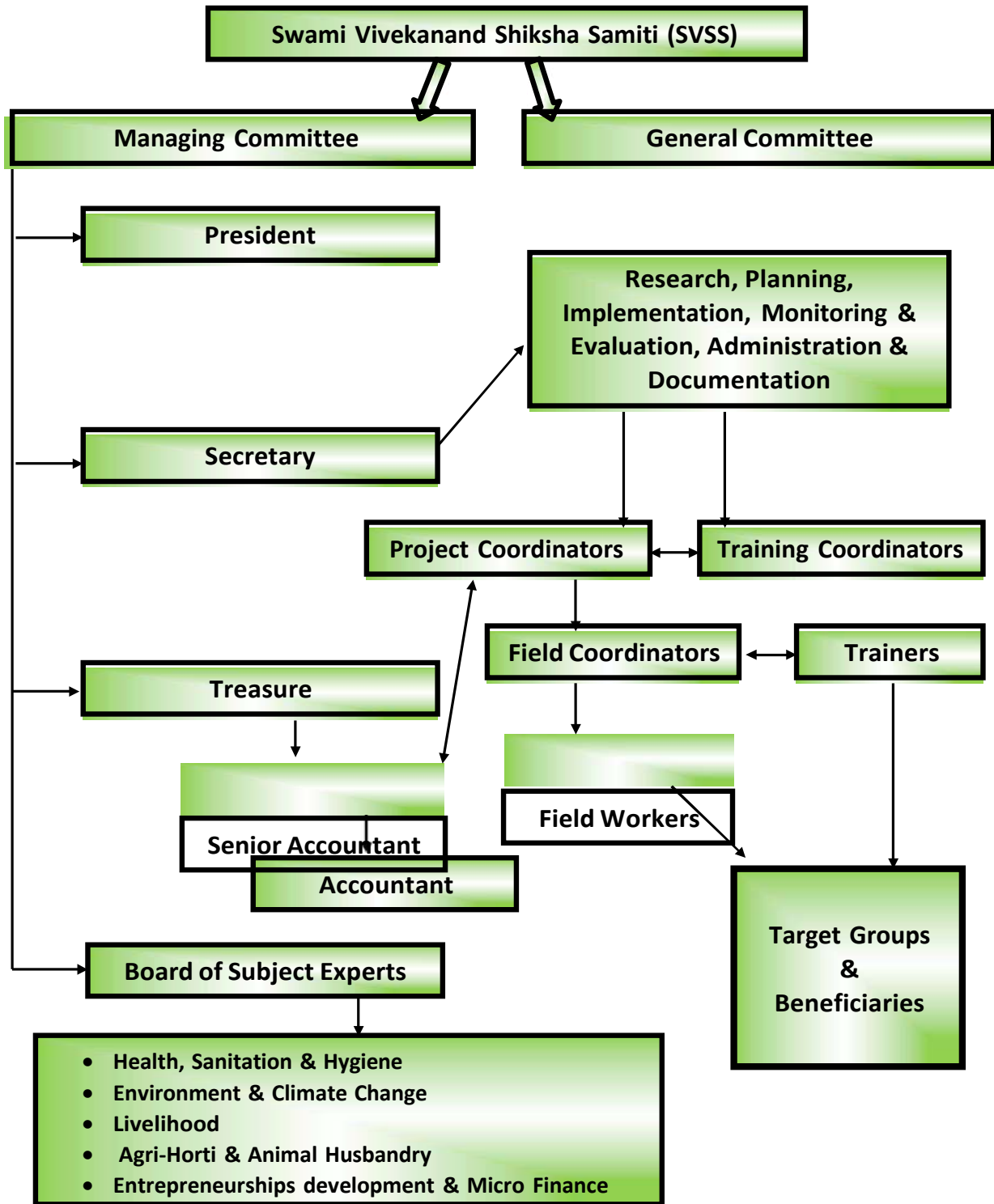
SVSS approach to development is firmly founded upon participatory action at the community level. At the heart of the organization is the aim of developing livelihood security & women empowerment, which is facilitated by an intensive participatory process and local institutional development particular emphasis is placed upon the marginalized community.

#### **Perspective:**

As agriculture, forests, water system and wasteland face greater pressures from changing climates; the vulnerabilities of poor farmers are going to only exacerbate further if not addressed in time. SVSS is striving towards strengthening local adaptation strategies to this global challenge. It was in the year 1987 that a group of young educated people after realizing the problems and difficulties faced by the people living in rural villages & urban slums pave way for formation of a non-government organization as envisaged the great Indian seer and role model, Swami Vivekanand, keeping in mind the long vision he had and showed us almost 70 years back, the name of organization has proudly set in his name **SWAMI VIVEKANAND SHIKSHA SAMITI (SVSS)**. The organization come into being in the year 1988. SVSS embarked on the journey of ensuring livelihoods with equity and dignity for the poor and marginal communities in M.P. and Chattisgarh. The organization has consciously chosen to work in areas which are characterized by degraded natural resources base, poor soil and vegetative cover, inadequate infrastructure and absence of adequate irrigation.



## ORGANIZATIONAL ORGANOGRAM



### **Programmatic Intervention:**

**Programme Name: Farmer Producer Organizations and Value Chain Linkage- Cluster Development Programme**

**State: Madhya Pradesh, District: Sehore, Bhopal Block: Sehore, Icchawar, Fanda**

**No. of Villages Covered: 150**

**No. of Farmer Covered: 10,000**

**Sponsor Agency: Nabard- MPRO**

SVSS is Supporting FPOs directly in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Adhering to the SVSS's objective of engagement with the community, the majority of the shareholders are small and marginal farmers especially marginalized community. Whereby it began attempts to link the farmers to the agri-value chain. SVSS has supported 15 FPOs in Madhya Pradesh



and other states collectivizing around 10,000 small and marginal farmers as members.

During the year,SVSS further consolidated the operations of Centre for Incubation and support for small and marginal holder producer organization to engage with the FPOs to bolster their value chain,develop an amiable environment for their growth along with focusing on ensuring food security and diversity of produce to mitigate risk at the producer's level. Headquartered at Bhopal,the centre for incubation, extend support to the FPOs across the realm of governance,business markets,finance and membership.It further strengthen the operations through introduction of procurement software directfarmer payment systems and third party quality assurance.

### **Outcome/Impacts Of Programme:**

-Overall, there was an increase of cumulative turnover by 55% on year on year basis. The year saw an increase of 55-60% in the member transactions with the FPO and almost 100% increase in the commodity trading.

-The Board of Director (BODs) of different FPOs along with the necessary management Staff were trained further on the advanced module of Governance, Accounting and Business. The Boards and FPOs management have done well in retaining the critical staff and key members, thus ensuring very little employee turn around.



The FPO further strengthened their trading operations through increase in buyers portfolio. Commodity portfolio quantities and most importantly margins for both the FPO and farmers. The FPO in both the season traded nearly 21,000 metric tonnes (MT) of commodities to different buyers.

-SVSS facilitated credit linkages to 8 FPOs for amount of Rs 80.00 Lakh. For working capital loan. An amount of Rs 16.00 Lakh was directly given as credit to the farmers, while Rs 64.00 Lakh to the FPOs.

**Programme Name: District Workshop on Climate Change: Present Agriculture Practices**

**State: Madhya Pradesh, District: Sehore**

**No. of Farmer Covered: 35**

**Sponsor Agency: Nabard- MPRO**

Maintaining crop production to feed a growing population during a period of climate change is the greatest challenge we face as a species. The increased crop yields during the last century and especially the Green Revolution, were brought about through breeding for increased harvest index and disease resistance, as well as by using more irrigation water and agrochemicals. While genetic gains continue, the multiple challenges of climate change and growing global population demand new approaches to produce nutritious, high yielding, climate resilient crops and mitigate the negative impact of agriculture on the climate.

Climate Change workshop focused on the likely impact of climate change on crop production and explore approaches to maintain and increase crop productivity into the future.

### **Topics Covered**

#### **Modeling climate change and its impact on agriculture**

Including developments in modelling climate change and predicting both the positive and negative impact of this change on agriculture.

#### **Climate change and increased agricultural uncertainty**

Examines agricultural resilience, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable intensification of food production in a changing climate.

#### **Abiotic stress**

A major session covers the impact of various abiotic stresses on agriculture and crops. It includes the impact of





extremes (e.g. heat stress, drought, waterlogging) and managing increased variability (e.g. seasonal forecasts for crop management).

#### **Effects of CO<sub>2</sub> on plant growth**

Includes predicting the impact of increased CO<sub>2</sub> on plant growth, the relation between increased CO<sub>2</sub> and other aspects of agriculture such as heat and drought stress and approaches to exploit the predicted changes in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### **Food and nutritional security in low income regions**

Adapting the agriculture of low income regions to global change, challenges, strategies, success stories and policies.

#### **Impacts of climate change on nutrition, quality and resource use efficiency**

Examines how predicted climate change may impact food quality and nutrient content as well as the role of resource use efficiency such as water and nitrogen for sustainable agriculture.

#### **Biotic stress, microbiomes and climate change**

Includes both beneficial and detrimental interactions, how these may be impacted by climate change, changes in plant diseases and pests, and the exploitation of plant-microbe interactions to reduce the impact of climate change.

#### **Reducing the impact of agriculture on climate change**

Moving to low impact, efficient and sustainable practices, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and pollution from crop and animal production, innovative agronomic practices.

#### **Innovative breeding practices**

New technologies to support advances in breeding climate resilient crops. Genetic improvement for adaptation to climate change, including heat tolerance and increased utilisation of elevated CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### **New crops for a new climate**

Success stories on adaptation to climate change and their drivers, including the application of genetic diversity, germplasm and wild relatives.

### **Outcome/Impact of Training:**

Climate change is likely to have significant impacts on the agricultural sector to which farmers will have to adapt. While agriculture is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, it is also a source of carbon storage in soils. This workshop examines the economic and policy issues related to the impacts of climate change on agriculture and adaptation responses and to the mitigation of greenhouse gases from agriculture. It highlights some of the knowledge gaps on the impacts of climate change on food production and the uncertainties of those impacts in a global context that warrant further research efforts. In particular, the workshop analyses marginal abatement cost curves, which show the relative costs of achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emission through the implementation of different actions in the agricultural sector. The aim of the workshop is to help guide farmers in the design of package of practice to address climate change issues in agriculture.

**Programme Name: Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT)" through Exposure visits and Training**

**Place of Visit: IIPR, ICAR Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

**State: Madhya Pradesh District : Sehore**

**No Of Farmer Participated :-25**

**Sponsor Agency: Nabard MPRO**



Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) was established as national Institute by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for basic, strategic and applied research on major pulse crops. The Institute is involved in generation of basic information, development of high yielding varieties and appropriate production and protection technologies, production of breeder seeds, demonstration and transfer of technologies, and strategic coordination of pulses research through wide network of testing centre's across the country.



On "International Pulses Day" 10 February 2020 our agency Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti (SVSS) mobilized the FPO members and progressive farmers to the Regional Research Centre Fanda, Bhopal. Some of our FPOs involved in cultivation, processing and marketing of pulses. They need more exposure to increase their business in pulses. So, in the program it has been decided that a CAT Visit will be organized to the members of FPOs and progressive farmer of the Sehore district.



**Outputs/Impacts of Exposure cum Training**

SVSS had identified the potentiality to take up double cropping in Sehore district and to enhance the cropping intensity in certain pockets of the district. With this, the implementation of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Pulses (Pea) in the district has aided in boosting the morale of the farming community by providing opportunity for the SVSS to intervene for better farming. Under this programme trainings and demonstrations on the package of practices of the Pea crop were conducted to showcase the latest technologies. Through this programme 20 farmers during 2020-21 covering 20 villages were directly benefited. Great enthusiasm was aroused among the farmers of the village to cultivate pulses in their area.



**Project: PLA: Participatory Guarantee System for Organic Certification**

**Area: 10 Villages of Sehore District, MP**

**Target Group: 50 Progressive farmers**

**Sponsor Agency: NABARD, MP RO**

**Programme Activity**

Organic is now one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and its success opens many social and economic opportunities for people around the world, especially for those in need for food security and ways out of poverty. Organic certification is an important tool for the growth of the sector. It facilitates recognition and provides consumers with assurance about the organic quality of the products. With Governments playing a key role in developing national regulations for organic production, certification is also very often a synonym of access to the market. Currently, the most commonly accepted guarantee system is third-party certification, where an external auditor is responsible for verifying that the producer is in compliance with a certain set of rules (standard) for organic production.



**Outcome of the Project:**

The involvement and cooperation of a large number of people creates possibilities for knowledge sharing and transfer. This often results in an increased know-how and an improvement in the techniques of the farmers. Producers have ownership as the decisions are redirected back to those who are directly involved in the process. Finally, Participatory Guarantee Systems strengthen local markets and local communities and enhance awareness of organic agriculture in the region. Especially in developing organic markets, the PGS approach has proved very successful in building up local networks of production and consumption.



**Programme Name: Skill Training on Security Guard & Checker**

**Project Area: Bhopal Rural Area**

**Target: 26 Youths**

**Sponsor Agency: Mind TeK Ltd ( CSR )**

The first version of Project was launched in 2017 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing free short duration skill training and incentivizing this by providing monetary rewards to youth for skill certification. The overall idea was to boost employability of youth corresponding to the industrial demand. 1.2 After the successful implementation of Project (2016-17) and learnings from the past, Security Guard training was launched by scaling

up sectors, geographies and by greater alignment with other missions / programs of Government of India such as 'Make in India', 'Digital India' and 'Swachh Bharat Mission. The scheme has been extended for one year for skilling of migrant workers.



**The objectives of the Program are to:**

1. Create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues.
2. Provide support to youth for skill training and certification
3. Promote sustainable Skill Centres for greater participation of private sector.

The training under the Security guard courses generally range between 200-600 hours (2 to 6 months). The courses are National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned and imparted at accredited & affiliated Training Centres. School / college dropouts or unemployed youth of Indian nationality shall benefit from the scheme. Successfully certified candidates shall be provided placement /entrepreneurship / apprenticeship assistance.



**Outcome/impact:**

Training linked to captive placements (training and placement within the same industry Smart Parking Site- Bhopal) will be promoted under the project

**Programme Name: Childline Service 1098**

**Target Population: Children**

**Project Area: Sehore District**

**Sponsor Agency: Childline India Foundation & WCD, GOI**

CHILDLINE, started in 1998, India's first 24-hour helpline service supported by the Ministry of Women & Child Development GOI. The service is for children in need of aid and assistance and is provided through a toll-free 24-hour emergency phone service (1098). Apart from responding to emergency needs, it also helps in linking children in difficult circumstances with various services meant for their long-term care and rehabilitation. This one-point contact is meant to facilitate instant access to support, guidance, and active intervention.



### **Outcome/Impact:**

This year, Childline Sehore had a total of 660 beneficiaries under various schemes and for protecting child rights. Several activities were conducted to create awareness such as an orientation program with, Schools, Anganwadis, community organizations, NGOs, auto drivers, taxi drivers, Vendors, GRP, PRF, city Police, hospital staff and common people etc on child rights. Other activities included outreach drives, Open House and awareness drives at different locations to create awareness about child issues, child rights, and child help-line number and so on. The team has also reached out to authorities and received immense support from them. During the year team visit about 95 villages in 8 Tehsils of Sehore district for awareness creation. Team established strong ground connectivity with Volunteers and support institutions at village level.



**Programme Name: Community Radio Station - CRS**

**Target Population: Urban, Semi-urban and Rural people**

**Project Area: Sehore District**

**Sponsor Agency: Common Wealth Education (CEMACA) & SMART Organization**

Community radio is a third tier broadcasting along with public and private radio broadcasting. Community radio is managed, run, controlled and owned by a community for the benefit of the community and serves the needs, interests and aspirations of a community. CR (Community Radio) gives marginalised communities where their voice is not heard an opportunity to express their views where in the mainstream media these voices are not provided any space or time. Voluntary organizations, civic groups, NGOs, Women's groups/organizations, etc. are now entering into broadcasting to share, express, empower, give voice, to many communities to benefit them with the broadcast. In community radio the public are voluntarily participating and producing programmes for themselves for their own benefit. CR plays an important role in the lives of women as it creates awareness, provides information and education, improves their skills and on the whole it promotes social, cultural, political and



economic development or empowerment of women. Many studies have proved that community radio is an instrument of power in changing the lives of women.

EU-Bamboo 4 SD Project (Sustainable Development) - The Radio programme supported by CEMCA for promotion of production & broadcasting of Audio modules on promoting Bamboo MSME clusters .

COVID-19, Awareness Generation programme supported by SMART for production & broadcasting of Radio Jingles, Radio Programmes, Social media campaigns and as well as promoting different protection measures from COVID-19 viz. social distancing, regular hand wash & hand sanitization, mask wearing etc.

### **Outcome/Impact:**

During the year various government welfare programmes have been aired and transmitted to the public in about 50 Kms area in Sehore block of Sehore District. Common people especially girls and women is our target audience in both Rural and Semi-Urban locations. Social stigma, career guidance and gender issues have been addressed. Information about environment, Agriculture, Local markets, health updates, Education and rural livelihood has been provided.



### **Project: Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)**

**Area: Shahdol Districts of MP**

**Target Group: Adolescent Girls & Boys (10 to 19 years age group)**

**Sponsor Agency:** National Health Mission, GoMP

### **Objectives of Project:**

Improve nutrition, improve sexual and reproductive health, Enhance mental health, Prevent injuries and violence, Prevent substance misuse and address NCDs



### **National Health Mission**

### **Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)**

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare & National Health Mission (NHM) With Collaboration with State Rural health Mission, GOMP has launched a health programme for adolescents, in the age group of 10-19 years, which would target their nutrition, reproductive health and substance abuse, among other issues. The SVSS has given responsibility to train the adolescent children's as master trainer along with ANM, ASHA health workers of the cluster. And technical hand holding support at field level as supportive supervision by our master trainers to sathiya. Five days field supervision under taken by 2 trainer team in which 1 male & 1 female members to facilitate sathiya peer. And the counseling

services provided by organization counselors by Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC). **SVSS implement RSKS Programme in District Shahdol of M.P.** We work with total number of 3316 peer educators & 43940 other Adolescents & 940 ASHA Trained and 76 ANM by Supportive Supervision & counseling Services in Singroli District & 6603 peer educators Adolescents counseling's and 264ASHA, 22 ASHA facilitator & 21 ANM in District - Shahdol District of M.P..



**Outcome & Impact:**

A large number of adolescents' population Increased awareness of the adverse effects and consequences of substance misuse, Improve knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, in relation to SRH, Reduce teenage pregnancies, Improve birth preparedness, complication readiness and provide early parenting support for adolescent parents & reached Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC) to avail services.



**Project: Participatory Learning & Action (PLA)**  
**Project Area: District Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh**  
**Target Group: All Community**  
**Sponsored Agency: National Health Mission GoMP**  
**Programme Activity:**

Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) is a participatory method, in which group members are able to improve their problem-solving skills for better health outcomes. Evidence suggests that such community mobilization process acts as a sustained capacity building tool for communities and can lead to improvements in health outcomes. The PLA method facilitates utilization of existing health services by the community. It also directly addresses issue of women empowerment, which is an important underlying determinant for health and nutrition outcomes.



**Outcome & Impact:**

SVSS implement PLA programme in 3 blocks of shahdol district in which we covered total 202 number of panchayats with total 415 villages. We organize 18 batches of training with 447 participants (Sehat Sakhi's)



& further total 384 number of village community meetings organized by Sehat Sakhi with ASHA & ASHA Facilitator.

**Project: ASHA Training Program**

**Sponsor Agency: National Health Mission GoMP**

**Project Area: District Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh**

**Target Group: ASHAs**

**Programme Activity :**



One of the key components of the mission is creating a band of female health volunteers, appropriately named “Accredited Social Health Activist” (ASHA) in each village within the identified States. These ASHAs would act as a ‘bridge’ between the rural people and health service outlets and would play a central role, in achieving national health and population policy goals. ASHAs are to be selected by community, out of residents within the community. They would work on voluntary basis, although compensation would be provided to them for specific activities and services. ASHA guidelines clearly lay down the accountability mechanisms. The induction training for ASHA would be completed in 23 days spread in five rounds over a period of 12 months to be followed by periodic re-training for about two days once every alternate month.

**Outcome/Impact:**

Under the training program orient ASHAs to their roles and responsibilities, build skills of community rapport building and leadership, develop an understanding of the health system and rights based approach to health. All these are covered in Sessions 1-4. Other basic concepts of health, hygiene and illness, understanding of common health problems



and infectious diseases form a part of Sessions 6 and 7. As a part of this training, ASHAs are also introduced to the important aspects of reproductive, maternal, new born, child and adolescent health. Sessions 8-14 have been designed so as to lay the foundation for learning complex skills which will be covered in subsequent trainings of ASHAs.

**Project:** Community mobilization for improved access to SRHR including safe abortion services

**Area:** 7 Districts of Districts of MP

**Target Group:** 15 to 24 year Adolescent’s Girls & women’s

**Objectives of Project:** Strengthen knowledge, attitude and practices among young women on SRH services including legality and availability of abortion services.





Strengthen knowledge and practices of local health providers (doctors) and health intermediaries from selected public health sites to improve access to SRH services for young women.

**Sponsor Agency: Grant Challenge Canada (GCC) & Ipas Development Foundation (IDF)**

**Programme Activity and outcome:**

Sensitize state / district health officials to expand the work in two more districts, Partnering with youth to sensitize young women in the community, Use of existing IEC available with RKSK and Family Planning division of the state. Need based adaptation and designing of required communication material and tools to suit local needs, Intensive community outreach by trained youths (Youth Leaders) with young women in the catchment area of selected public health facilities, Creating youth friendly SRH services in the selected public health facilities and strengthening referral linkages to these facilities. Strengthen ARSH clinics and engage with the counselor to ensure youth friendly services. Facility based intervention to sensitize HSPs and existing counselors.



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**t: Micro Watershed Sponsor**

**Agency: DIEGEO India**

**Project Area: District Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh**

**Target Group: Farmers**

**Programme Activity :**

Stop dams are small barriers constructed in small watercourses such as small streams or rivers primarily for water harvesting. The harvested water is stored in a small reservoir behind the structure. The downward pressure exerted on the reservoir helps force the stored water into the

ground. The major advantage of the stop dams is that they assist in augmenting the water levels in nearby groundwater reserves and wells. The harvested water is majorly used for irrigation but can also cater to domestic needs or livestock. The responsibility of the upkeep and management of the structure is assigned to the benefiting farmers by grouping them in a water users' group and training them on the management of the structure. The benefiting households are involved right from the inception stages to the construction and later management of the dam. 10 to 15 percent of the cost is borne by the users of the dam for increased ownership and involvement in



the form of labor and kind. SVSS records and annually updated the status of each dam constructed or restored by it.

**Outcome/Impact:**

2 stop dams have been constructed irrigating 350 hectares and benefiting 250 families so far.

**Programme Name: Health Camp For Specific Adolescents Girls & Women's**  
**Target Population: Rural Adolescents Girls & Women's**  
**Sponsor Agency: Haresh /Ramesh Shamdasani Foundation**

In continuation of efforts to reach out to the needy and poor people living in far remote & tribal dominated and remote areas, Swami

Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti(SVSS) held a free medical health checkup camps specific for Adolescents girls & women's at gohparu, Jaisngh nagar & burhar of district shahdol of Madhya Prdesh. Here in which free health checkup &

medicines were provided to around 193 patients & distribute 1250 numbers of sanitary pads in 5 location where we organize camps. We invite specialties viz. gynecologists, child specialists & general physician from government & private



practitioners nurses for this camp .

**Programme Name - COVID - 19 - Response**  
**Target Group - Organization Project Area**  
**Sponsor Agency - SVSS own Sources & from public & staff support**

The COVID-19 has given a global challenge and its impact on the poor and the marginalised continues to be the most serious. India with a large deprived population living on subsistence required helping hand from the civil society. We from the beginning of the lockdown and addressed their perils of different forms- migrants social stigma of the returnee migrants, food security, entitlement realisation, access to basic services and

sustained livelihoods & public awareness & motive community for COVID-19 precautionary behavior. At various ongoing projects were aligned to respond to the emerging needs of the COVID. SVSS team contribute their resources in the form of providing the masks to poor and needy, hand sanitizers, hand wash soaps, collaboration with food suppliers groups for migrant and labour community. And our staff work as a warriors they give their services at covid-19 centers, district level covid-19 call centers, hospitals & field at vaccination camps etc.

